

KILAUEA VOLCANO.

A Delightful Trip Via the Kinan—A Sight to Be Seen Nowhere Else in the World.

HONOLULU, H. I., Feb. 13, 1890.

Your readers should understand that a visit to the Hawaiian Islands is not complete and should not be considered without including a trip to the volcano of Kilauea on the island of Hawaii. It is the only place in the world where a volcano in real action can be seen. Vesuvius in comparison would be to Kilauea as a tallow candle to an electric light. This is the verdict of people who have seen both.

We arrived in Honolulu on Friday, February 7, and on Tuesday February 18, we started for the volcano.

This gave us eleven days in which to rest from the ocean voyage, see Honolulu, and become acquainted with the conditions and necessities of the volcano trip. In the earlier times it was an extensive and arduous trip to undertake, especially for ladies or people who could not undergo a considerable amount of physical fatigue, but now it is not only easy to make, but is a most delightful trip.

A few inquiries as to how to go, decided us that there was practically but one route—and that is by the Wilder Steamship company's beautiful little steamer, "Kinan." It is an iron boat, and was built especially for inter-island travel. The fare for the round trip from Honolulu to the volcano and return is only \$50.00, and this not only includes passage on the steamer, but includes horses, carriages, hotel bills at the Volcano house, guides into the crater, and all the necessary expenses of the entire trip.

You have the choice of two routes after you reach the island of Hawaii, one to go via Keahou and the other via Hilo. We went via Keahou and returned via Hilo, which makes a pleasant trip, but the writer prefers the Hilo route both ways, as I think the reader will.

Leaving Honolulu at 2 p. m., Tuesday, we steamed out of the harbor past Waikiki and Diamond Point, and steered for the Lau point on the island of Molokai although we did not make any stop on this island. There is nothing of special interest on this island except the leper settlement, and this is on the opposite side of the island.

Passing the island of Lanai, we made our first stop at Lahaina, a beautiful little place on the island of Maui. During the night we touched at Maiala and Makena, both on Maui, and passed the island of Kahoolawe, a small island and not inhabited.

The next morning we landed at Mahukona, our first stopping place on the island of Hawaii. Here we went ashore and amused ourselves in various ways for two or three hours, while our steamer was discharging and receiving her freight, when we proceeded ten miles farther down the coast to Kawaihae. The only attraction here is the remains of an ancient Hawaiian temple where in the years gone by before the civilization of the natives, they used to offer human sacrifices to their idol gods. The remains of this are in a good state of preservation.

At Mahukona there is a railroad some 20 miles long that runs to the sugar district of Kohala and brings the sugar to the landing where it is transferred to the boats.

Retracing our steps we now go around Upolu Point and take the windward side of the island and touch at Lapaehoe and land at Hilo. Here the steamer usually stays until morning and then land her Hilo passengers and those going to the volcano via Hilo, but as our party was going via Keahou, we steamed on and reached the latter place in the morning. Here we mounted horses and rode 5 miles over old lava beds to Mr. Pogue's house. I was glad to take this ride for it gave me a good idea of the formation of the country from lava flows of former times. At Mr. Pogue's we were transferred to carriages and had a beautiful nine mile ride up the mountain to the Volcano house. I use the term "up the mountain," and it is correct, but the ascent is so gradual that you hardly realize you are traveling up hill.

Reaching the volcano house the rest of the party contented themselves with resting after their ride, lounging on the verandahs, viewing the crater from the hill, visiting the immense sulphur banks made by the sulphur fumes which arise from the crevices in the ground and deposit the sulphur in great banks. But as the writer and wife wanted all the time possible at Hilo, to visit old friends of the family, we hurried on into the crater the same afternoon.

At 3:45 p. m., with our rain coats, a stout walking stick, a lantern and a canteen of water, we started, our guide ahead of us, for Dana Lake.

The elevation of the mountain is 4,400 feet above the sea, and we were at the topmost point. Descending down the hill 800 feet we reach the crater of the volcano. How can I tell you what it is like? I know of nothing familiar to your readers to which I can compare it, and there is nothing to which it can be compared, for there is nothing else like it anywhere in the world. As I said it is 800 feet below the top of the mountain and is about three miles in diameter. Can you imagine a choppy sea, with the waves slashing and beating about, with white caps here, troughs there, and swells over yonder. Some of your readers have seen the sea in this condition. Now can you imagine that it has suddenly stopped its motion but still retains the shapes it showed while in motion. Then know that instead of looking at the water, you are looking at black lava, and possibly you can have some faint idea of what the crater looks like. All over this crater are large and small cracks and crevices through which the steam and heat are arising from below, for, understand, all below the surface of the crater is fire, and the lava is only cooled off on top. It is these

cracks and the lake that give the steam and gases an opportunity to escape that makes it safe to walk over the crater.

Having descended to the crater we commenced our three mile walk over the lava to reach the lake. We walk along without any difficulty, stepping over a crevice here, a crack there, going around some high projection of lava, or to avoid some great chasm too wide to leap over, passing through sulphur fumes so strong of sulphur that you must hold your handkerchief over mouth and nose and breathe as little as you can, climbing up a small mountain of lava and climbing down again on the other side, until in two hours we have made the three miles very comfortably, and we stand on the banks of Dana Lake—a lake of fire, or as the natives call it Pele's house of fire, Pele being their god of fire.

To give you an idea of what this lake looks like, I must again make use of the ocean by way of comparison. Remember that by this time it is pitch dark. The lake is some four hundred feet long and varies in width and shape every day. It is said that it never looks twice alike. But I will try to describe it as I saw it; so, I would say it is about 400 feet long, 200 feet wide in the center, and 250 feet wide at each end. Now, can you imagine the waves of the ocean rolling gently in until they strike the beach, and then breaking into surf, splash on the shore. If you can picture this in your mind, and know that instead of looking at water you are looking at a great body of fire, and instead of rolling gently on the beach, it splashes against the lava banks, and throws red hot lava, instead of spray, into the air, you can, maybe, have some idea of what Dana Lake is. Occasionally, instead of rolling to the banks, you will notice a violent commotion of bubbling or boiling in some portion of the lake, and a moment later it has increased until a perfect fountain of fire is playing. The night we were in we were fortunate to find the lake exceedingly active, and we could see six of these fountains of fire, as I call them, playing at one time.

The sight was one that can never be forgotten. It is impossible to express one's feelings as you stand on the bank of the lake and realize what you are looking at. It is a sight of such grandeur, and a feeling of such awe as is indescribable. We watched the changes in the lake for two hours before we could feel that we could leave it. Finally, lighting our lanterns, we followed our guide again, and two and a half hours later sat down, at ten o'clock at night, to a hearty lunch at the Volcano house. Mr. Mabry, the general manager of the house, never forgets anything that adds to the comfort of his guests. The hotel is owned by the Wilder Steamship company, and is first-class in every respect.

Usually the party would go into the crater the day following their arrival, and then have a day after the visit to the crater for rest; but, as I said, we were pushing on to Hilo. So, the next morning, we mounted our horses and set out for a horseback ride half way down, to meet the carriage that was to take us to Hilo. We had a most delightful ride all the way, and it is this ride between Hilo and the Volcano house that is one of the greatest attractions of going by this route, as well as to see Hilo itself. The trail over which you ride on horseback is a very good one, leading through a beautiful country, but when you reach the carriage road is when you feel an hundred times repaid for every step you have taken to reach it. Remember, you are in a tropical country where the vegetation is wonderfully profuse and wonderfully beautiful. The road is perfectly smooth and is bordered by these tropical trees, foliage and shrubbery that meet in the center overhead. You drive through a perfect wilderness of ferns—ferns of every conceivable variety, every shape, size and kind. Wherever a little speck of dirt finds lodgment, there a fern takes root, so that tree after tree is filled with their growth.

We reached Hilo at five o'clock in the afternoon, having come down very slowly from the Volcano house, and drove to Mr. D. H. Hitchcock's where the Pursers of the Kinan had arranged for us to stop, and after making a hasty toilet we sat down to such a meal as we never will forget. There is no hotel at Hilo, but there is no need of any as long as her generous people open their houses to visitors as they do now. They not only open their houses, but they show visitors everything of interest to be seen.

Hilo is a most beautiful little town of 2,500 people, lying around Hilo Bay. Here, as elsewhere on the islands, you find the same profuse growth of vegetation that is characteristic of tropical climates. It is entirely different from anything we have at home and so beautiful, too, that one is fairly fascinated with it.

Here we found Dr. C. H. Wetmore, Judge S. L. Austin, Judge F. S. Lyman, Miss Hattie Coan, a great many natives and others who knew Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Baker during the time they lived in Hilo in 1853, 1854 and 1855, and each vied with the other to aid in making our visit pleasant.

Immediately in the rear of Hilo are three small mountains called the Hala hills. They are really extinct volcanoes and the old craters are still marked by the depressions on the tops of the hills. In the third one back was located the smallpox hospital in 1853, where were quarantined the passengers of the vessel on which my parents went to Hilo, because smallpox was suspected of being aboard, although this fact did not exist. It was at a time when a great smallpox scare was going over the islands, and all vessels were suspected. At that time there were few white people there, but among the few was Rev. Father Lyman, as he was known, who had a native school, and his scholars built a native grass house on the hill for my parents, and it was in this house that

I was born. Of course I visited the hill where the old house stood, although the house itself was gone, as was the hospital.

On this island are immense sugar plantations and numbers of sugar mills which are interesting to visitors, but of these I shall not say much now, except that it is the principal industry of the islands and is carried on to a very large extent. The appliances and machinery for its production are as complete as can be found anywhere in the world. Cane stands in the field in the morning and is turned out sugar by noon of the same day.

There is a great deal of beautiful natural scenery around Hilo, and among other things are the harbor, Waikuku river, Rainbow Falls, the Boiling Pots, etc., all of interest to the visitor.

A great many people have an erroneous idea of the eruption of Kilauea, in thinking that it throws forth lava, smoke, ashes, etc., from the top of the mountains. This is not the case. Immediately by the side of the volcano of Kilauea stands the volcano of Mauna Loa. In the crater of the latter there is but little action, and yet all the flows of lava, and they have been numerous, have come from this volcano. Instead of coming from the top it bursts through the side of the mountain, runs down the side and on toward the sea. In 1881 there occurred the last flow and this was in the direction of Hilo, a distance of 40 miles, and finally stopped within a mile and a half of the town. At the times of such flows from Mauna Loa, the lake in Kilauea is lowered showing that there is a connection between the two volcanoes somewhere down in the earth. At one time the bottom of the lake dropped down 400 feet, and its action almost ceased for several months, but since then it has gradually been filling up until now the surface of the lake is nearly on a level with other portions of the crater.

The return trip to Honolulu was made without any particular incident, except that it was as enjoyable as the down trip. N. R. BAKER.

Liquor and Tobacco Pay the Revenues of an Empire.

Mr. Goshen, chancellor of the exchequer, presented the budget in the house of commons. It shows that the expenses exceeded the estimates by £11,600, and that the receipts exceeded the estimates by over £3,000,000. The duty on alcoholic beverages aggregates £5,800,000. The beer duties exceeded the estimates by £270,000. The duty on foreign spirits exceeds the estimates by £421,000, and on wine £120,000. The total receipts from alcoholic beverages, both foreign and domestic, exceeded the estimates by £1,800,000. The duties on coffee, cocoa, and chicory show a decrease of £17,500, while the duties on teas showed an increase of £40,000.

Commenting on the gross revenue from alcoholic beverages, £29,365,000, Mr. Goschen said that the figures showed a universal rush to the beer barrel, the spirit bottle, and the wine drinker, everybody, seemed bent on increasing the national prosperity and increasing the revenue. It was a circumstance that must be deplored. He had taken pains to discover who drank the rum. It was drunk mainly at seaports. The increase from rum had been 12 per cent; from British spirits, 7 per cent; from wine, 10 per cent; from beer, 4 per cent; from brandy, 6 per cent. In 1888, the number of drams taken reached 245,000,000; in 1889, 275,000,000. It was an extraordinary fact that in the years 1875 and 1876, the greatest drinking years recorded, there was precisely the same rush and precisely the same proportion of revenue from different spirits. Increased prosperity, therefore, meant a great increase in the consumption of alcoholic drinks. The exact surplus reached £3,221,000. He said he was glad to give a good account of the reduction of the national debt. The total surplus for 1889 reached the sum of £8,225,000. This amount, added to the reduction of the previous two years, made a grand total of £23,232,000. This amount was the largest ever paid in reduction of the debt during the same length of time. Proceeding to the estimates for the coming year, he said he estimated that there would be an expenditure of £86,870,000.

As to the disposal of the surplus of £3,569,000, he said he proposed to allot £300,000 to military barracks, and to devote £100,000 to the equipment of volunteers. The tipplers, who had largely produced the surplus, would have a chance to redeem themselves, owing to the reduction of the tea duty 2d per pound. (Cheers.) He said he was opposed to the total abolition of the tea duty because it was the only vehicle whereby the non-smoker and non-drinker could contribute to the revenue. The increased beer duty temporarily imposed in 1889, would be taken off. The inhabited house duty would be reduced, and all working classes, tenements under £20 rental, would be exempt from house tax. (Cheers.) Turning from imperial to local finance, he proposed to raise revenue for county council purposes by an increased duty of 6d per gallon on spirits and 3d per barrel on beer. ("Hear, hear!" and "Oh, oh!") This would yield £100,000,000. He hoped the friends of temperance would be satisfied, and that the republicans would take a broad view of the question.

In conclusion, Mr. Goschen said he trusted that the budget would be recognized as an endeavor to afford relief in various directions, without resorting to violent measures.

A Leavenworth special: The convention of the eastern Congregational churches has been in session in this city. The meetings have all been well attended and interesting and profitable to all who attended. Delegates were present from several neighboring cities and the conference was a gratifying success in every way.

If Your Liver Reminds You
Of its existence by dull pains, sharp twinges, in the right side, or beneath the dexter shoulder blade, accept the reminder as a warning, and regulate the organ without loss of time, by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The above symptoms are usually accompanied by yellowness of skin, constipation, furred tongue, disorder of the stomach, sick headache and morning nausea. But a reform is promptly instituted by the Bitters, the best possible substitute for calomel, blue pill, and other super-potent and hurtful drugs, erroneously designated as remedies for biliousness. Appetite and digestion are restored, and the bowels resume activity, when an impetus is given to the functions of health by this sterling and anti-bilious medicine, which also, has the effect of enriching and purifying the circulation, and fortifying the system against malarial infection in air or water. It is also highly beneficial for rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble.

If you would get up a crusade to interest certain able-bodied men, make it a Santa crusade.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to any one upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circular around each bar. Soap for sale by all grocers.

The man who whistles all the time is generally of a cheerful disposition himself, but he makes the whole neighborhood sad.

At Heidelberg: "Will you kindly tell me the way to the University?"
"Certainly; I see you are a student as well as myself."

A man who has practiced medicine for forty years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.
Messrs F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 7c.

Englishman: "Some of our English girls are quite expert with the gun, don't you know. Lady Eva Wyndham Linn shot six man-eating tigers in India."
American girl: "If they were eating nice men she did just right."

One-half of the world does not know how the other half lives, and it is just as well that it is so, for a great deal of scandal is thereby saved.

Tested by time. For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., Broun's Balsam. Thousands have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cts.

Husband: "Which shall it be, Ethel, the diamonds or the brougham? I can't give you both."
Wife (hesitatingly): "I think I'd like well—one of the ear-rings and a dog-cart."

An umbrella factory has been knocked out in Ohio by a cyclone.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Morse's School Shoes.—made in our large shoe factory at Omaha, Nebraska. Ask your dealer for them. Refuse to take any others. If not kept in your town write us asking where to get them. They wear longer and fit better than any other shoes. Shoes have always been made too narrow. We make them wide. A reward of Fifty Dollars in gold paid for a pair of our own make of shoes that contain a particle of shoddy, or anything but solid leather. We make one hundred and fifty styles of Women's, Misses' and Children's Sewed and Standard Sew, Grain, Glove Kid and Dongola. Elegant styles, wide and good fitting. We also carry one hundred and fifty styles of Men's Goods, Rubbers, etc.

W. V. MORSE & CO.,
Shoe Manufacturers, Omaha, Nebraska.
Wales' Goodwear Rubbers are the best.

When any reforming is to be done, a man begins first with his neighbors, and leaves his own case till last.

A pocket match-safe free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c Cigar.

It makes no difference how plucky a man may be, his friends will always drop the p in telling of it.

Attorney (to witness): "Mr. Chalkley, if I mistake not, you said a few moments ago that you sold milk for a living?"
Witness (stammering): "No, sir; I said I was a milkman."

A farm journal says a cow can be prevented from kicking by tying her hind legs together. Perhaps so; but a man can't be prevented from kicking by tying his hind legs together. That's his nature.

When a girl elopes with her coachman some other man is saved from getting a mighty poor wife.

Widows are like the lights which have always burned—they catch fire more easily than others.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
And Other Advertisements Are the Best in the World.

None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom. SOLD EVERYWHERE. If your dealer will not supply you, send postal for instructions how to buy direct from factory without extra charge.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

OPIMUM Habit. The only certain and easy cure. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

PISOS REMEDY FOR CATARRH—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address: E. T. HAZELINE, Warren, Pa.

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ST. JACOBS OIL
Cures Backache, Backache, Backache.

Martinez, Cal., October 2, 1889.
I could hardly walk or lie down from a lame back; suffered several weeks. St. Jacobs Oil permanently cured me, other remedies having failed to do so.
FRED. HITTMAN.

From a bad cold pains settled in my back and I suffered greatly; confined to bed and could hardly move or turn. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me. I do not fear recurrence.
MRS. P. M. REINHEIMER.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
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